

Established 1887

not have the full details to make an assessment of how badly it had been hit. "But, at the managers had been instructed to deal with each account on its merits.

U.S., U.K. Try to Persuade Egypt to Extend Cease-Fire

CAIRO, Jan. 31 (UPI)—The United States and Britain have launched a new concerted drive to persuade Egypt to agree to an extension of the Middle East cease-fire beyond its Friday expiration date, diplomatic sources said today.

The two Western powers based their appeal on their contention that peace talks under the auspices of United Nations mediator Gunnar Jarring have made some progress since he resumed his mission earlier this month, the sources said.

Israel Is Said To Ask UN to Act on Truce

By Yuval Elizur

JERUSALEM, Jan. 31 (WP)—Israel has indicated to the United Nations peace envoy, Gunnar V. Jarring, that it would welcome an initiative by the UN calling on all parties to extend the Middle East cease-fire, due to expire Friday, sources reported today.

Concern is growing here over the future of the cease-fire. Many Israelis who until recently were convinced that a last-minute formula would be found giving the Egyptian leadership the pretext it needs to hold off the shooting along the Suez Canal for a few more months are now expressing the fear that the momentum of events in the next few days may overtake rational decision-making.

Most observers here still believe that, with or without an official cease-fire, there will be no shooting across the Suez Canal on Friday. But many of them are less certain of this than they were only a week ago.

Israel leaders in recent days were most careful not to make any statement which would aggravate matters. As one official put it: "We would have liked to have given the Egyptians a ladder or a rope to climb down from the bomb on which they find themselves, but we don't know how to do it."

The Israeli cabinet today discussed for an hour, at its regular weekly meeting, the report of Foreign Minister Abba Eban on the Jarring talks in New York. The government spokesman refused to divulge any details.

Israel Charges Overflights

TEL AVIV, Jan. 31 (UPI)—Israel accused Egypt today of violating the Suez Canal cease-fire by overflights above Israeli positions in the central and northern sectors of the 102-mile waterway. A spokesman said two Egyptian Soviet-built Sukhoi-7 fighter-bombers made the overflights, the first Israel has reported since Jan. 18.

Berlin Phones Restored

(Continued from Page 1)

up to 30 hours on the highway from West Berlin to Hamburg and lesser delays at East German checkpoints controlling the highways to Bavaria and Hesse.

The interruption was expected to end following the return to Bonn today of President Gustav Heinemann, Chancellor Brandt and delegates to a Free Democratic party conference in West Berlin. Mr. Heinemann paid an official visit to the isolated city.

"The Communists say such political activity as Messrs. Brandt's and Heinemann's violates the city's status as an independent unit."

But Mr. Brandt said West Germany would not renounce the right of political activity here. And he said his government would not ratify the nonaggression pact signed in Moscow last August unless the Big Four ambassadors had been called off at police request.

When the rally was canceled, people in a crowd of onlookers—many bearing talismans from Nazi concentration camps—went to the party's offices and threw stones, soft-drink cans and fruit through windows.

Police made three arrests. They also confiscated two loaded shotguns and an automatic rifle found in the building. Party members were hustled into a police truck and driven off.

Two onlookers roughed up were held by police. One was wearing German military uniform and a helmet. The crowd threw them into the river and stomped their motorcycles into the mud.

Melbourne Crowd Wrecks Hq. of Nazi-Style Party

MELBOURNE, Jan. 31 (Reuters)—A crowd of 500 persons today wrecked the headquarters of Australia's Nazi-style National Socialist party in the Melbourne suburb of Carlton.

The crowd stormed the headquarters after a party rally along the bank of the Yarra River had been called off at police request.

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Egyptian officials said, however, that they could see no progress so far in the written exchanges Cairo has had with Israel through Mr. Jarring.

Egypt's top leaders this weekend began what officials described as an appraisal of the situation preparatory to a final decision on whether to accept another extension of the cease-fire.

The Anglo-American drive for a new extension came last Wednesday and Thursday, diplomatic sources said.

Donald Bergus, America's chief diplomatic official in Cairo, delivered a letter from Secretary of State William Rogers to Foreign Minister Mahmoud Riad Wednesday night, the sources reported. They said the letter, the second in a fortnight from Mr. Rogers, renewed American pleas for an extension of the cease-fire and gave clarifications sought by Mr. Riad in his reply to Mr. Rogers' first letter. Mr. Riad had asked what grounds the United States had for contending some progress has been made in the peace talks.

The sources said Mr. Rogers cited two developments which supported the American view:

- Israel's dropping of its demand for direct talks with the Arabs and the actual start of serious and nonpolitical written exchanges between the sides this month.
- Arab agreement to a package settlement and their waiving of earlier insistence on Israeli withdrawal from occupied Arab territories as a first priority.

Gap Narrowed By New Offer Of Oil Firms

TEHRAN, Jan. 31 (AP)—The world's oil companies came up with a new price offer to the oil-producing countries of the Persian Gulf today and, after an hour-long meeting, both sides reported they had "narrowed the gaps" between their negotiating positions.

Iranian Finance Minister Jamshid Amuzegar refused comment on local newspaper reports that the companies are ready to settle for an increase of between 25 and 30 cents a barrel.

Progress Reported

No details of the latest offer by the companies were released officially but it apparently was brought back by two top negotiators, Al de Crans of Texaco and John Kirsner of Continental Oil, who flew to London Friday. They returned early today.

"We are progressing," was the only comment by British Petroleum's managing director, Lord Strathmound, who heads the companies' negotiating team, as he left today's meeting. A further meeting is scheduled tomorrow.

An increase of 25 cents a barrel would give the producing countries of the Persian Gulf an estimated \$600 million more a year in oil revenue.

"They have been going across the whole broad canvas of an agreement," said John Collins, spokesman for the companies, after today's meeting.

Become a Cliffhanger

The price talks, which may decide the price of oil products in much of the world for the next five years, are becoming a cliffhanger.

The ten members of the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries have scheduled a meeting here Wednesday to hear a progress report on the negotiations and consider countermeasures—including a shutdown of oil to the West—if the talks bog down.

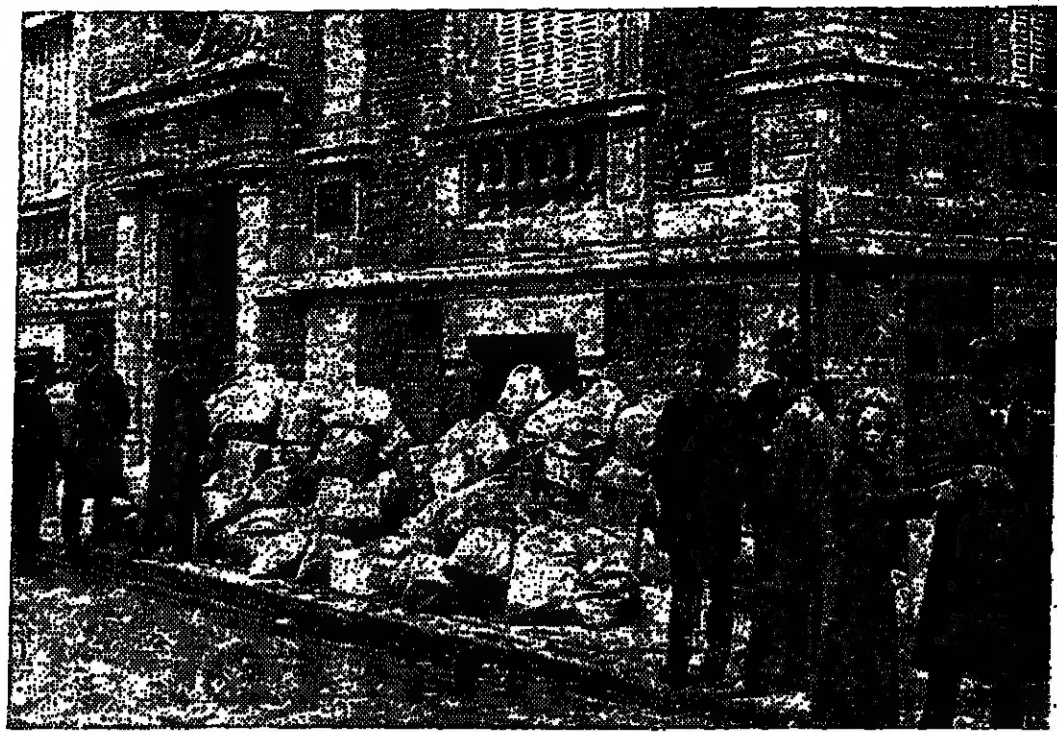
The failure of parallel negotiations to get off the ground with Libya was an added spur to the companies to reach a quick agreement with the Persian Gulf states.

Standard Oil of New Jersey's vice-president, George Piercy, who was to have conducted talks with the Libyans in Tripoli, has returned with his team to London, Mr. Collins reported.

The Libyans refused to negotiate with the companies as a group, saying they would talk with them one by one. It was by this means that the Libyans were able to squeeze heavy increases from the companies last year.

Rocket in Bonn Dump

BONN, Jan. 31 (Reuters)—A seven-foot foreign-built rocket casing was found on a garbage dump outside Bonn Friday, a West German military spokesman said yesterday. Police have been called in to find out how the rocket ended up in the dump. However, the rocket contained no explosives, no engine and was not dangerous, the spokesman said.



CALLING CARDS—Refused entry, delegations from Memphis, Tenn., and San Diego, Calif., left about 50 stacks of letters asking information about U.S. prisoners of war in North Vietnam at the Hanoi delegation headquarters in Paris Saturday.

B-52 Raids in Laos Regarded As Buildup for Saigon Drive

(Continued from Page 1)

militarized zone for the third successive day yesterday. The U.S. Seventh Fleet put an extra aircraft carrier on station in the Bay of Tonkin.

Speculation about the South Vietnamese drive was sparked by remarks made in a Washington press conference by Secretary of State William F. Rogers.

Mr. Rogers said Friday: "There are large supplies being built up in that area—in the panhandle area of Laos. We have been using air power to attack those supplies and the trucks coming down the Ho Chi Minh Trail. We will continue to do that. Whether we will take other action or not, we will have to wait and see."

[The Associated Press reported from Laos that Western military sources said today that they did not know of any significant North Vietnamese buildup in the Laotian panhandle, despite reports to the contrary from Saigon and Washington.]

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Laotians Fear New Red Push

(Continued from Page 1)

a big air base developed when the French held Indochina. If the North Vietnamese push on from Muong Phalane, some observers here think their objective might be to reach the coast at Savannakhet, even though the occupation of Savannakhet would block the main north-south highway in southern Laos and remove from Laotian hands the important Savannakhet airport and military base.

Threat to Supplies

Laotian strongpoints on the Boloven Plateau are a threat to the new North Vietnamese base area in south Laos and to their road and river transport route past the plateau in the Mekong Valley leading to Cambodia. This might represent sufficient justification for a North Vietnamese attack on the plateau.

The strength of the North Vietnamese forces facing Laotian government forces is the subject of varying estimates here.

Prince Souvanna said yesterday that they totaled 60,000. Some Americans use this figure and others a lower total of 45,000 for those actually fighting and not simply manning the Ho Chi Minh Trail.

The Pathet Lao army is estimated at 40,000 men. They act as virtual auxiliaries of the North Vietnamese, according to American and Laotian officials, and do little fighting.

The war-weary government forces of 50,000 men are in no position to withstand any extraordinary pressure, observers here feel.

Asked yesterday if his neutralist forces could cope with a North Vietnamese offensive, Prince Souvanna did not reply directly, but said "We count on our aviation to supplement our lack of manpower. This is why we could not accept the Pathet Lao proposition for a bombing halt."

He said his forces badly needed more weapons from the United States. "They arrive very slowly," he said.

Truck Loss Reported

SAIGON, Jan. 31 (NYT)—American pilots claim to have destroyed or damaged nearly 3,000 enemy trucks on the Ho Chi Minh Trail in January, probably the most successful month of air strikes against the trucks on record, according to military sources.

Two thousand trucks would represent 20 percent of the total.

Assad to Lead Syrians Today on Moscow Visit

DAMASCUS, Jan. 31 (UPI)—Syrian Premier Hafez Assad will fly to Moscow tomorrow for an official visit to the Soviet Union, official Damascus radio announced today.

The broadcast said the visit was set up "in accordance with a pre-arranged agreement." Gen. Assad will lead a delegation composed of members of the government and of the ruling Ba'ath party. The duration of the trip was not announced.

Political sources said closer military cooperation between the Soviet Union and Syria was expected to be one result of the visit. Closser links were anticipated after Syria decided to join the proposed Arab federation of Egypt, Libya and Sudan.

Amman Arms Cache

AMMAN, Jan. 31 (AP)—King Hussein's government said today that it has seized nine tons of arms and explosives allegedly smuggled by Palestinian guerrillas into a secret hideout in downtown Amman in defiance of peaceful coexistence agreements. One man was arrested. Two other "outlaws" escaped, the government said.

SALE OF HAUTE COUTURE MODELS WITH LABELS

Always from the latest collections. Free free. Fashioned according to the latest trends. (12 Rue de la Paix, Paris) CABESSA

Protest on POWs Staged in Paris By 2 U.S. Groups

PARIS, Jan. 31 (AP)—A five-member delegation from San Diego, Calif., today unrolled two half-mile-long petitions in front of the National Liberation Front headquarters at suburban Verrière-le-Buisson to protest the treatment of American war prisoners by the Communists.

The four men of the delegation, wearing striped prisoners' uniforms, unrolled the petitions on the pavement while a girl dumped a bag of mail in front of the tightly closed gate of the Viet Cong negotiators' residence.

The delegation planned to return tomorrow to New York, where it will meet senators to discuss the protest trip. A delegation from Memphis, Tenn., left for home today after having also brought mail to the North Vietnam Legation yesterday.

The two delegations brought to Paris 14 tons of letters, asking for more information about the prisoners and for more humane treatment.

Black GI Is Held In Slaying of His Officer in Vietnam

SAIGON, Jan. 31 (UPI)—A black GI has been charged with murder in the death of a white officer in the third known incident of violence aimed at officers in Vietnam in the last month, U.S. Army spokesmen said today.

They said that Eto James D. Moyler, 20, of Chesapeake, Va., was being held in pretrial confinement at the military base at Camp 10, where he was charged with the slaying of his commanding officer, Capt. William F. Reichert, 23, of Valley Stream, N.Y.

Capt. Reichert, a 1968 West Point graduate, died Wednesday from two bullet wounds inflicted with an M-16 rifle outside the camp. He was shot while on duty at the camp, 240 miles northeast of Saigon. He was commander of C Troop, 1st Squadron, 10th Cavalry.

Spokesmen said that Pfc. Moyler, a helicopter crewman in the troop, was arrested at the scene. He was charged Friday.

Four East Germans Jump Ship to Defect

KIEL, West Germany, Jan. 31 (UPI)—Four East Germans today jumped their ship when it was inside the Holtenau lock in the Kiel Canal and asked West German authorities for political asylum, police said.

A spokesman said the four, a 27-year-old mechanic, his 24-year-old wife, their 4-year-old daughter and the mechanic's 18-year-old brother-in-law, left the 4,850-ton East German refrigerated vessel John Brinkmann, pretending they wanted to buy candy at a nearby shop.

The mechanic belonged to the ship's crew.

Geismar Sent to Hospital

PARIS, Jan. 31 (AP)—Alain Geismar, Maoist agitator serving an 18-month sentence for his activities in the moon, was taken to the Fresnes Prison hospital yesterday because of weakness caused by a 15-day hunger strike.

Gallup Poll

73% in U.S. for Viet Pullout by Year's End

By George Gallup

PRINCETON, N.J., Jan. 31—Public support for the Hatfield-McGovern proposal to end U.S. troop involvement in Vietnam by the end of this year has grown dramatically—from 55 percent last September to 73 percent in the latest survey, conducted in mid-January.

In the earlier survey, Republicans, men and persons with a college background were about equally divided on the proposal; in the latest survey, large majorities express support.

The proposal was introduced last year in a Senate bill, sponsored by Sen. Mark Hatfield, R., Ore., and Sen. George McGovern, D., S.D. The bill provided that the only military funds that could be spent in Vietnam after April 30, 1971, were those for the orderly termination of operations and the systematic withdrawal of

armed forces by Dec. 31, 1971. In the recent announcement of his candidacy for the presidency, Sen. McGovern pledged to remove all American troops from Southeast Asia if elected.

Increased Pessimism

Other findings recorded in the latest survey—showing increased pessimism over the war—help explain the sharp increase in support for the Hatfield-McGovern proposal to withdraw all U.S. troops by the end of the current year.

A new high has been recorded in the proportion of Americans (59 percent) who believe the U.S. made a mistake getting involved in Vietnam.

It is interesting to note that six in ten of those who feel we did not make a mistake getting involved in Vietnam express support for the Hatfield-McGovern proposal.

To obtain the results reported today, personal interviews

Held Up for Fear of Lightning Delayed Apollo Heads for Moon

(Continued from Page 1)

Apollo-12, which was struck by lightning after being launched into a rain storm.

"We're all in great shape," Maj. James A. McDivitt, Mission Specialist, Center before the craft blasted off of orbit. "We're having a ball."

The lift-off took place just after a brief rain shower and went off with absolutely flawless precision.

Soaring into cloudy skies with a roar that shook buildings for miles, the giant rocket climbed on top of a 500-foot-long tongue of flame amid shouts of "Go, go, go" from the crowd, which included newsmen, personalities and politicians.

"God-speed," said flight crew operations director Donald K. (Deke) Slayton.

"Thanks very much," Capt. Shepard said. "We'll give it a good ride."

Vice-President Spiro T. Agnew, who addressed the launch crew after the shot, called it an "incredibly successful launch into orbit."

He said he was "tremendously moved by the performance."

After the successful launch, Mr. Agnew and his guests, Spain's Prince Juan Carlos and his wife, Princess Sophia, entered the Cape Kennedy firing room.

Mr. Agnew said the Spanish royalty were two "enthusiastic space fans" and it was a pleasure to escort them.

Mr. Agnew said this flight was critical for the continuation of the U.S. space program but pledged that space efforts would continue.

"We are now going forward not only to the moon but to interplanetary space."

To Capt. Shepard, the President said: "That this important mission should be entrusted to our nation's first man in space makes us especially proud and confident in his success."

President Nixon and friends were at a reception in the White House. The President's press secretary, Ron Ziegler, had placed a call to space officials at Cape Kennedy to confirm that the launch was on target and he relayed the President's reaction to reporters.

Critical Mission

All Apollo missions are critical, but the flight of Apollo-12 is more critical than most because of the failure of Apollo-13 to prevent another accident such as that which overtook Apollo-11.

"Apollo-12 had an important role and it didn't achieve it," the Apollo program director said. "Apollo-14 is now going after that role."

If the flight is unsuccessful, despite the \$15 million spent to prevent another accident such as that which overtook Apollo-13, it could mean the end of the Apollo program and endanger the entire American manned space program as well. U.S. space agency officials believe Apollo-14 must be a perfect mission to restore confidence in the program and prove that the flexibility inherent in a manned expedition is of far more value to science than Russia's unmanned exploration with robot vehicles.

Apollo-14's mission is a landing on the moon at a spot 30 miles north of the crater Fra Mauro, a spot that lunar scientists want to land to see if they believe it contains the keys to some of the deepest secrets of the moon's history.

The Fra Mauro "formation" is a cluster of hills and craters that were formed billions of years ago by the debris showered over the moon when the 700-mile-wide Sea of Rains was formed to the north by the impact of a huge meteorite. This debris may come as deep as 100 miles below the lunar crust and should show when Mars Imbrium (the Sea of Rains) was formed and establish the nature of material deep in the moon.

Flight of the nine-day expedition will be two moon walks.

That was enough for them to allow Capt. Shepard to take off on May 5, 1961, for his historic 15-minute, 22-second ride on Freedom 7.

Ham had more problems in his flight than Capt. Shepard had in his. Due to the over-acceleration he was weightless for 6.6 minutes, 1.7 minutes longer than planned. His flight lasted 15 1/2 minutes although it was only supposed to be 14 1/4 minutes.

On reentry he withstood 14.7 times the force of gravity, three Gs more than planned. And he landed 423 miles downrange—133 miles farther than planned and 80 miles from the nearest recovery ship.

By the time a helicopter reached him his capsule had started taking water.

Nevertheless Ham was in good shape. He readily took an apple and a half of an orange when he reached the recovery ship.

Ham, a male, was picked the day before the flight from among six chimpanzees in a colony at the Cape. "The competition was fierce, but one of the males was exceptionally frisky and in good humor," reported "The New Ocean," the National Aeronautics and Space Administration's official history of Project Mercury.

Today was also the 13th anniversary of another famous space flight—the launch of Explorer-1, the first U.S. satellite.

Besides providing the final American space program, it first success in the face of a series of spectacular failures, instruments on board the pen-shaped rocket found a doughnut-shaped zone of radioactivity surrounding the earth about 10 miles up.

This major scientific discovery was named the Van Allen belt for physicist James A. Van Allen, who designed the radiation detection instruments placed in Explorer.



THUNDER—A space scientist demonstrates an active seismic device, called the thumper, which astronaut Edgar D. Mitchell will use to detonate 21 firecracker-sized explosions on the moon in a test of the structure of the lunar crust.

by Capt. Shepard and Comdr. Mitchell to collect rocks that could date back to the birth of the solar system. The first of these will begin some five hours after the landing when Capt. Shepard steps to the surface of the desolate region for man's initial on-scene look at a lunar highland area.

The previous astronaut landings, from Apollo-11 and Apollo-12, were both in comparatively flat lunar regions—the Sea of Tranquility and the Ocean of Storms.

During the first moon walk, Capt. Shepard and Comdr. Mitchell will devote their major effort to deploying Alsop (Apollo lunar scientific experiment package), instruments in the area about 300 feet in front of the lunar module or LM. And for the first time, viewers on earth should see man on the moon, not only live, but in color.

If the transmission is successful (color TV failed on Apollo-12 when the sun burned out a lens) it should show the astronauts emerging from the LM and working in the area for two or three hours before moving out on a short traverse of about a half-mile to gather sample material.

During this moon walk they will use for the first time this two-wheeled vehicle called a mobile equipment transporter (MET), something like a golf cart, to move their tools and equipment to the lunar surface.

In addition to setting up the automated scientific base, the astronauts will use a device called a thumper to fire cartridges against the surface of the moon and create small seismic waves for detection by a line of geophones.

They also will set out a two like, four-barrel mortar arms with high explosive grenades that will be fired out to range of 500 to 1,000 feet in another seismic experiment after the crew has returned to earth.

Upon re-entering the lunar module, they will eat and rest for ten hours before starting on their second moon walk, a long traverse that will cover a distance of 4,500 feet. During this walk, the astronauts will be taken to document rock samples with multiple photographs and detailed oral descriptions for recording at Mission Control, Houston. Capt. Shepard and Comdr. Mitchell said they expected to be "very talkative" in describing the changing lunar scene.

Primary object of the second moon walk will be to reach a crater about 1,000 feet in diameter at 250 feet deep. Cone, in fact, the key to the whole traverse, the major goal of the mission for it represents a chance study and sample of original sized boulders of original lunar material.

The basic Imbrium blank that formed the Fra Mauro region now is buried by young rubble and lunar soil churned up by later meteorite impacts and possibly moonquakes, scientists believe. But the more recent impact that formed Cone apparently exposed the Imbrium material again.

Either or both moon walks could be extended to a maximum of about five hours at 15 minutes if conditions warranted it, and on the second traverse this could mean a southerly dogleg around an interesting crater feature called Triple.

The astronauts are finally leaving the moon after over 24 hours on the surface, longer than any other man has spent there.

He was the first astronaut to test the Mercury capsule, with a 15-minute suborbital flight in May, 1961, that prepared the way for John F. Kennedy's first orbital flight in 1962.

Inner ear disorder off flight status was a declared condition in the Mercury capsule, but it was corrected by surgery more than two years ago.

At 47, Capt. Shepard is the oldest American to go to space.

Comdr. Mitchell and Maj. Ross were making their 3rd space flights. Comdr. Mitchell was a decorated aviator, a naval aviator and astronaut in the Massachusetts Institute of Technology. Maj. Ross, 37, a test pilot.

And 10 Years Ago to the Day A Chimp Proved It Possible

By Stuart Auerbach

cosmonauts and Space Administration's official history of Project Mercury.

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WEATHER

ALABAMA... 15... 44... Very clear

ALASKA... 15... 44... Overcast

ARIZONA... 15... 44... Overcast

ARKANSAS... 15... 44... Overcast

CALIFORNIA... 15... 44... Overcast

CANADA... 15... 44... Overcast

CENTRAL... 15... 44... Overcast

CHINA... 15... 44... Overcast

COLORED... 15... 44... Overcast

CUBA... 15... 44... Overcast

EUROPE... 15... 44... Overcast

FRANCE... 15... 44... Overcast

GERMANY... 15... 44... Overcast

INDIA... 15... 44... Overcast

ITALY... 15... 44... Overcast

JAPAN... 15... 44... Overcast

MEXICO... 15... 44... Overcast

MIDDLE EAST... 15... 44... Overcast

NETHERLANDS... 15... 44... Overcast

NEW ZEALAND... 15... 44... Overcast

NORWAY... 15... 44... Overcast

RUSSIA... 15... 44... Overcast

SCANDINAVIA... 15... 44... Overcast

SPAIN... 15... 44... Overcast

SWEDEN... 15... 44... Overcast

SWITZERLAND... 15... 44... Overcast

TAIWAN... 15... 44... Overcast

THAILAND... 15... 44... Overcast

UNITED STATES... 15... 44... Overcast

VIETNAM... 15... 44... Overcast

YUGOSLAVIA... 15... 44... Overcast

Volume Lists 20,000 Donors To '68 Political Candidates

WASHINGTON, Jan. 31 (AP)—An unprecedented list of major individual contributions to 1968 political campaigns traces big donors from Agnew to Zys and from the \$500 level to the \$100,000 of one mutual fund executive.

The volume was compiled by Citizens' Research Foundation of Princeton, N.J., along with three companion publications that shed light on the details of where political money comes from. The volume was published today.

Jack Dreyfus, head of the Dreyfus Fund, stands out for his 47 separate contributions to a vast array of political committees and funds of both parties.

He donated \$75,000 to Republican-sponsored groups, most of them arms of the Richard M. Nixon campaign, and \$63,000 to Democratic-backed organizations, most of them attached to the Hubert H. Humphrey campaign.

Mellons Near Top

The largest family total in the contributions is apparently the 173,483 donated by the Mellons of Pittsburgh to Republican groups.

About 30,000 separate contributions are listed in the 1968 volume. They were compiled from reports filed by candidates and political committees with Congress and with some states. Because of various loopholes in campaign reporting laws, not all major contributions are listed. In addition, identification of some donors is scanty. But the new publication is the first to pull together all known contributions in an alphabetical listing.

Donations from the Rockefeller family total \$107,500, nearly all of it to Republican groups. New York Gov. Nelson A. Rockefeller included \$6,000 for "New York Friends of Rocky."

Banker David Rockefeller donated \$14,500 to Republican groups, but his wife, Margaret McGrath Rockefeller, put \$5,000 into a Humphrey committee.

The few family of Philadelphia put \$41,000 into the Republican campaign. J. Howard Pew is chairman of Sun Oil Co.

Biggest Humphrey Gift

The largest individual total for the Humphrey campaign was the \$100,000 listed for the late Mrs. Rella Factor of Los Angeles, who put \$5,000 into each of 20 committees using such titles as "Pharmaceuticals for Humphrey" and "Rural Electric Americans for Humphrey."

She was the wife of John (Jack) Barber Factor, who was pardoned by President Kennedy in 1962 for a 1943 mail fraud conviction.

Other identifiable \$100,000-plus contributors to the Republican side were W. Clement Stone, a Chicago insurance executive, and Max Fisher, a Detroit industrialist. With both of these, as with many contributors, portions of the funds were given in the names of their wives.

Two big Republican donors who were named to ambassadorships by President Nixon were Arthur K. Watson, envoy to France, \$48,000, and Guifford Dudley Jr., ambassador to Denmark, \$52,000.

Nixon Friends

Two of President Nixon's closest friends show on the list: C.G. (Bebe) Rebozo of Key Biscayne, Fla., \$3,500, and Robert Abplanalp, New York and the Bahamas, \$18,500 to Nixon committees.

Several individuals, whose various enterprises have been under one form or another of government examination, show up as major contributors. They include:

• John R. King, former chairman of King Resources, named last week in an SEC court complaint, \$75,000 to Republican groups.

• Bernard Cornfield, ousted head of Investors Overseas Services, \$25,000 to Democrats.

• Delbert Coleman, former chairman of Parvins-Dohmann, a casino-operating firm under SEC scrutiny, \$5,000 to Democrats.

• Mary Adelson, president of La Costa, a southern California luxury home and country club development under federal and state scrutiny for its connections with former gambling figures and a Teamsters union pension fund, \$5,000 to Republicans.

Other Campaigns

Three other volumes published by Citizens' Research Foundation list major individual contributions in the off-year of 1969, and contributions of national-level political committees in 1968 and 1969.

The committee books show how much each candidate received from reporting labor, business and other organizations.

The treasurer's office of at least one of the major political parties is already known to be at work poring over the lists, presumably to expand its list of prospective donors.

Britain Probing

Dope Smuggling

On Model Planes

LONDON, Jan. 31 (UPI)—Police yesterday said they will investigate a report that drugs are being smuggled into Britain by electronically-controlled model airplanes.

A spokesman for Scotland Yard said that they had received reports that drug smugglers were packing the planes, which had eight-foot wings and could travel up to 100 miles per hour, with up to ten pounds of narcotics, and launching them from boats off the southeast English coast.

The planes, according to the reports, would then fly across cliffs between Eastbourne and Newhaven, destined for the black market in London, police said. The smugglers controlled where the planes landed by means of a sophisticated radio control apparatus, they said.

Party Engagements

to reinforce his decision to keep side the presidential competition, Sen. Kennedy is according to political engagements that theocratic National Chairman, Francis P. O'Brien, asks him to part of the party's effort to renounce its debt consists of aid bills of the 1968 primary

design of the late Sen. Robert Kennedy, and his brother feels gated to help pay it off.

en, Kennedy tells his friends he will not endorse any of Democratic candidates prior the national convention. Almost of them, Sen. George S. McGovern and Birch Bayh as well as S. Muskie and Hughes, have supporters from the ranks of Kennedy backers.

n. Kennedy says he will take name out of any 1972 primary set in which it might be entered by signing an oath that he of available.

himneys Fall, Walls

rack in Yugo Quake

ELGRADE, Jan. 31 (UPI)—mneys toppled and walls of y houses cracked today when enor shook the area of Kicevo, all southeastern Yugoslav town far from the Albanian border, rding to the news agency jug.

ere were no casualties, it reed, and preliminary informa-said damage was not exten-

The water hit the area at 4 a.m. (0914 GMT) and measur-ive to six degrees on the 12-ee Mercalli scale.



AFTER THE BLAST—Police search the interior of a rest room in the downtown Los Angeles federal building after a bomb blast killed a man there Friday. The third bombing of a Los Angeles public building this month, it caused thousands of dollars damage.

After 'Whitewash' Charge

My Lai General's Case Due For Review, Pentagon Says

By William Greider

WASHINGTON, Jan. 31 (UPI)—Stung by charges of a "military whitewash," the Army has hastened to suggest publicly that some adverse action may still be taken against Maj. Gen. Samuel W. Koster for his role in the My Lai affair.

On Friday, the Pentagon announced that criminal charges were being dropped against the former

commander of the Americal Division, who had been accused of complicity in covering up the massacre of scores of Vietnamese civilians by one of his units.

A congressman who had investigated the same charges, Rep. Samuel S. Stratton, D., N.Y., labeled the action "a grave miscarriage of military justice."

Yesterday, an Army spokesman said that the record of Gen. Koster's case will be forwarded to the Pentagon "for review" and that "the secretary of the Army has the authority to take adverse administrative actions against Gen. Koster if warranted."

The Army spokesman also revealed something which was not disclosed in the Friday announcement—that Gen. Koster received a letter of censure from Lt. Gen. Jonathan O. Seaman, the officer who dismissed the criminal charges, which refused to limit the production of opium.

Sen. Mondale, D., Minn., said the measure would be sent to the Senate for the foreign aid bill, which will be considered later in the year.

The amendment would offer aid to cushion the impact of switching from opium to other crops. But military and economic aid to countries that continue cultivating or processing opium, except the minimal amount needed for medicine, would be stopped.

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Ford Workers Vote Walkout

Postal, Union Officials Meet, Fail to Agree in British Strike

LONDON, Jan. 31 (AP).—Representatives of the British Post Office and striking workers met here tonight for the first time since the nationwide postal strike began 12 days ago over a wage dispute.

The two sides conferred at the Ministry of Employment. Before going in, however, each side made it clear that it did not intend to change its position.

The talks broke down later tonight, with both sides saying in for a tough fight.

Tom Jackson, general secretary of the Post Office Workers Union, said that the talks were completely abortive and forecast that the contest would become increasingly bitter.

Management Firm

Tom Ryland, chairman of the Post Office Board, said that neither side had changed its position. He added that management would stand firm.

More than 200,000 striking postal workers have demanded a 15 percent increase in wages ranging from

£15 to £27 (\$36 to \$66) a week. The post office has refused to go above 8 percent.

The strike against the state-run post office has stopped mail deliveries and reduced some telephone and telegraph services. Direct-dial telephone service has not been affected.

The post office announced today that enough employees were now on hand to reopen international telegraph services to Burma, Hong Kong, Nigeria, Ceylon, India and Pakistan on a limited basis beginning tomorrow.

Ford Strike Voted

Meanwhile, workers at two Ford Motor Co. plants in Britain today voted unanimously to strike. Workers at 20 other Ford plants will decide tomorrow whether to join them.

About 1,500 of the 2,000 Ford workers at Swansea, Wales, voted today to begin an unofficial strike. Similar action at the company's Halewood plant in Liverpool is expected to put 13,000 men out of work.

The auto workers are demanding wage increases of up to £15 (\$36) a week. The company has offered £2 (\$4.80). Most of the assembly-line workers now earn more than £20 (\$48) a week.

Yesterday, a British government minister was threatened with assassination for the second time in 24 hours. Police strengthened security precautions.

Both bomb threats against Dudley Smith, under secretary for employment, were made by telephone and purported to come from "the angry brigade," an underground terrorist group akin to the American Weathermen.

"The angry brigade" claimed responsibility for bombing the home of Mr. Smith's boss, Employment Minister Robert Carr, earlier this month. Mr. Smith has been under police guard since then.

S. Africa Loses World Court Bid

THE HAGUE, Jan. 31 (UPI).—The International Court of Justice yesterday announced it rejected the application of South Africa to choose a judge ad hoc to sit on proceedings concerning South-West Africa.

The United Nations Security Council has asked the court to give an advisory opinion on the legal consequences of the continued presence of South Africa in South-West Africa.

The court said the vote on the ad hoc judge was ten to five. It said it also decided the Organization of African Unity was unlikely to be able to furnish information on the question put to the court and might for that purpose make an oral statement.

Air War of the Sexes Looms As BOAC Spurns Lady Flier

LONDON, Jan. 31 (Reuters).—A girl pilot, who was turned down for a job with Britain's biggest state-owned airline, has started an air war of the sexes.

Miss Delphine Gray-Fisk, a 25-year-old blonde with 4,000 hours' flying experience, was told by British Overseas Airways Corp. that it was against their policy to have women flying their jets.

The fact that she had given civil flying instruction to ex-Royal Air Force pilots who went on to join BOAC was no reason to break the rule, she was told.

MP to Rescue

But now a member of Parliament has taken up the case—for Miss Gray-Fisk and for every other woman flier by the "men-only" rule.

Norman Tebbit, who was a BOAC pilot until he became a Conservative member of Parliament last year, will raise the question in the House of Commons over what he calls "a blatant sexual bar" by his old employers.

He is to ask Trade Minister Michael Noble next week what directions have been given to the airlines corporations concerning

sexual discrimination in employment.

"Their sort of attitude gets my back up," Mr. Tebbit said. "I agree there is an argument that a girl may get married or pregnant—or the other way around—and the airline would lose an investment of £10,000 (\$24,000), the cost of training a jetliner pilot."

The least an airline should do, he proposed, was to consider an applicant as a person, qualified as a pilot, rather than as a girl. Miss Gray-Fisk's mother said at her home at Farnham Common, near London: "Delphine had no trouble getting an interview with BOAC because of all her qualifications. But when she arrived and they realized she was a girl, I think it was a bit of a shock to them."

An airline spokesman commented: "I know of no big international airlines which employ women pilots on any scale."

BOAC spokesman said that the airline was not interested in women pilots on any scale.

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Post-Cyclone Floods Peril Mozambique

Portuguese Airlift Food; Toll Put at 24

QUEILIMANE, Mozambique, Jan. 31 (UPI).—More water cascaded today into the lowlands of Portuguese East Africa, where thousands of natives battled starvation in a vast area already flooded by torrential rains.

Delayed floodwaters from the interior highlands of Mozambique near the Malawi border poured into the Zambezi district, which was swept by cyclone Fello and torrential rains Thursday and Friday.

Portuguese authorities reported a surprisingly small death count with only 24 bodies having been recovered in an area populated by more than 200,000 persons.

Damages of more than \$1 million were reported to crops, rice, tea and sugar plantations.

Reporters toured the flooded region by air and brought back accounts of widespread devastation.

The flood area, they said, has become a vast lake. It is 25 miles inland from the sea and 30 miles up the coast from Queilimane, the district's administrative center.

Offshore millions of tons of silt turned the normally blue waters of the Indian Ocean brown.

Portuguese military helicopters dropped food parcels and water to many natives trapped on isolated pockets of high ground and on rooftops.

Authorities began a mass immunization program to combat the threat of typhoid in the flooded district, an area approximately one-half the size of Portugal.

Red Cross medical squads set up stations along roads crisscrossed with villages who lost their homes in the flood.

Government feeding posts were established for survivors, most of whom were left with only the scanty clothes they wore when the floods struck. Officials handed out dried fish, meal, condensed milk and tea.

Doctors had trouble coaxing the more seriously ill to leave for Queilimane's sole hospital.

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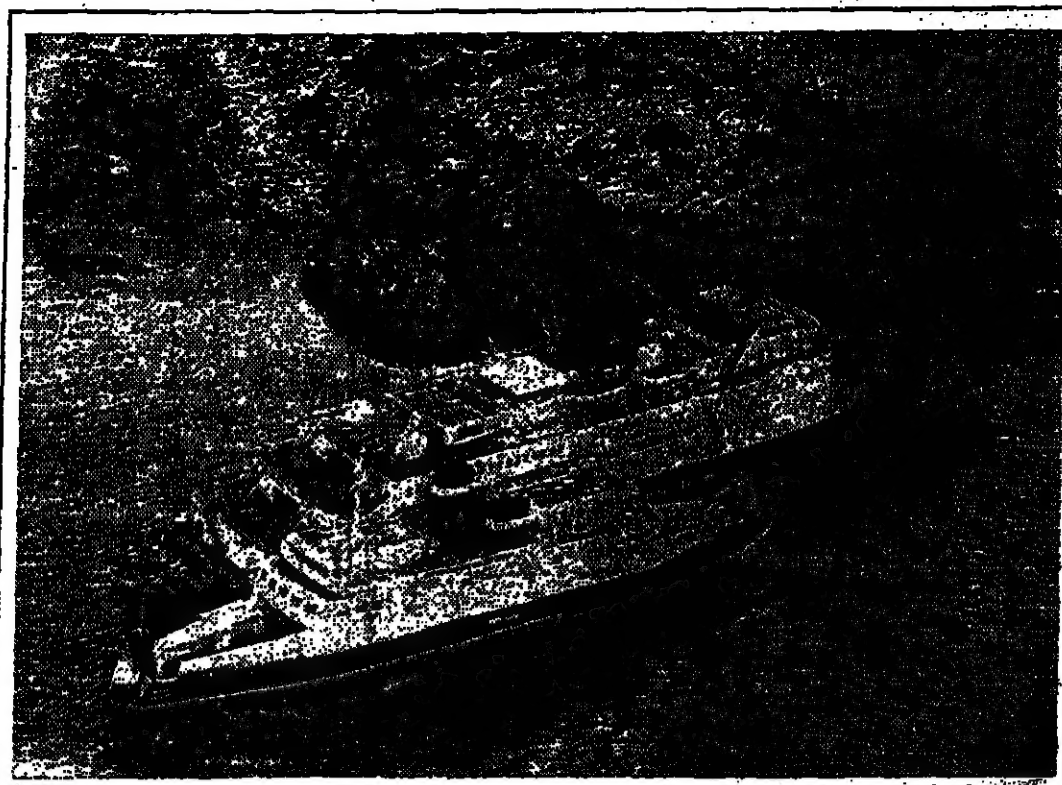
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OOPS—The Danish ship Princess Margarete (top), a Copenhagen-to-Göteborg ferry, ran aground yesterday morning near the Kullen Lighthouse on the Swedish coast. No one was injured and the 453 passengers were taken off by the Karan (bottom).

Amin Strengthens His Hold; Invasion of Uganda Doubtful

By William Borders

KAMPALA, Jan. 31 (NYT).—One week after the military coup d'état in which President Milton Obote was overthrown, Uganda's new military government showed more signs today of being in firm control of the country.

Diplomatic observers expressed skepticism about a charge made last night by Maj. Gen. Idi Amin that the country was being attacked by the Sudan, its northern neighbor.

The general, displaying his relaxed mood, visited one of the capital's swimming pools for a leisurely swim today.

Gen. Amin, who took control of Uganda early last Monday morning, conceded that border incursions from the southern Sudan had been "going on for many years."

Others familiar with the situation said that most of the hostilities along the meandering 400-mile border were unrelated to the Ugandan crisis.

"The general overstated the case a bit, perhaps raising an external threat to unify the Ugandan people," said one diplomatic source.

Shooting Reports

The northern town of Gulu, where disturbances were reported late last week, was calm and quiet today, according to returning travelers.

There had been some lingering resistance among troops in the town.

There were a few reports today of shooting in the countryside and Obote supporters in Kampala were still being beaten up. Several stores whose owners had been identified with the old regime were looted.

But the overall mood was relaxed, a point that Gen. Amin tried to emphasize with his visit to the swimming pool at the Apollo Hotel, usually crowded with tourists, but quiet today.

Job Well Done

Pressed about his invasion announcement, Gen. Amin said that intelligence reports from the north

border were "reliable."

The newspaper said the Federal Bureau of Investigation, Interpol, Scotland Yard, the U.S. Department of Justice and the German Federal Bank in Frankfurt are investigating the affair.

The Times quoted a spokesman for the German Federal Bank as saying the bank has decided not to honor the bonds unless proof is established that the ownership is legitimate. The bank believes the bonds were smuggled from East Germany to New York, apparently to finance Soviet intelligence activities in the West, the newspaper said.

The Times said the bonds were stolen by a Red Army intelligence unit along with \$480 million worth of other securities from the vaults of the Reichsbank on May 15, 1945, at the fall of Berlin.

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Madrid Jails 8 Basques, Frees 7 After Trial

MADRID, Jan. 31 (AP).—The National Court of Public Order yesterday sentenced eight Basques to prison terms ranging from one to two years after finding them guilty of illegal propaganda and illegal association.

Seven more Basques were acquitted of charges of staging public disorders.

Basque Nationalist leader Jose Guzman Ariza both received a two-year prison term for illegal propaganda. Jose Cruz Oihen, tried in absentia, got two years for illegal association. Five others received sentences of one year to 18 months on the same charges.

Catalan Professor Released

BARCELONA, Jan. 31 (AP).—A Catalan university professor, Jordi Carbonell, 45, was released yesterday after 18 days' detention in police headquarters, police sources reported.

Mr. Carbonell, one of the 300 intellectuals and artists who staged a sit-in in the nearby Montserrat Monastery in December against the Burgos trial of 16 Basque extremists, was arrested Jan. 13 when he insisted on speaking in Catalan while being questioned by police.

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Industrialist, 3 Others Held On Calabrian Riot Charges

REGGIO CALABRIA, Italy, Jan. 31 (AP).—Police announced today groups have been increasingly involved in clashes with police and rioters in many parts of Italy.

In Florence today, youths singing Fascist songs tonight police who had prevented them from holding a rally. A police sergeant, a carabinieri and two civilians were hurt.

The developments came as pressure increased on the central government in Rome to stamp out the violence in Reggio as well as a wave of neo-Fascist terror tactics throughout the country.

Reggio Police Chief Emilio Santillo announced that the industrialist, Demetrio Mauro, 68, a millionaire, was arrested in a Rome hotel early today on a warrant from Reggio charging him with "instigating to delinquency and apology of crime."

Police have arrested three other men on the same charges. They are Alfredo Ferro, 53, a local arms salesman and wartime commander of a partisan brigade; Domenico Sicari, 46-year-old city employee, and Giuseppe Canali, 47, a building contractor who is former secretary of a local section of the Italian Socialist party.

A warrant was also issued on the same charges against Francesco Franco, a neo-Fascist union leader to whom police attributed a leading role in keeping the agitation alive here.

Police said that all the men belonged to the Action Committee, a group which has organized the city's demand that Reggio and not the smaller town of Catanzaro become the regional capital.

The committee is backed by many wealthy and conservative businessmen, while hard-line youth groups battle police almost daily. The Italian parliament and the regional council have not yet settled the question of the capital's site.

Mr. Mauro is considered Italy's second-ranking coffee industrialist. Five years ago he was honored by the Italian Ministry and Commerce Ministry as one of Italy's leading industrialists.

Specialist Warning

Meanwhile, the Socialist party in Rome, a partner in Premier Emilio Colombo's center-left government, demanded action to end what it called Fascist-led "reactionary subversion" in Reggio.

Refrigerators will be down by between 7 and 18 percent, making the cheapest just more than \$200. Spin-driers go down by up to 21 percent, and color television sets now costing more than \$900 will fall to just over \$825.

As for spirits, the only items to rise in price, the sharpest increase will be for Russian vodka, one brand of which goes up from about \$3.12 to more than \$4.50. Beer, wine and champagne will stay at the same price as at present.

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The Pan Am 747: First Annual Report



Najeeb E. Halaby
President and Chief Executive Officer
Pan American World Airways

Thursday, January 21st, marked the first anniversary of the inaugural flight of the Pan Am 747. I am taking the occasion to report to you on some of the successes, disappointments and lessons we have learned in this extraordinary year.

First, let me say how intensely proud we are of this aircraft, and of Pan Am's commitment to it. We were first to order the 747, and to fly it. We now have 24 in our fleet, some of which are already undergoing renovation based on our year of experience. And 8 brand-new 747s are on order.

In this first year, we recorded nearly 6,000 747 take-offs and landings. We carried some 1½-million passengers, and logged over 6-billion passenger miles. And we are now serving sixteen of the world's major cities with 747s, with more to come.

I am convinced that with this airplane rests the future of air travel for many years to come. It is a superb flying machine. Safer, smoother, stronger and more reliable than any other aircraft in history. Our pilots are unqualified in their praise. Its spacious, wide-body design provides a totally new environment for passengers—a degree of comfort and convenience unimagined only a year ago. And, in this age of "man's technological inhumanity to man," the 747 is helping to eliminate traffic congestion and lessen air and noise pollution, both on the ground and in the atmosphere.

Now, the 747, like any new aircraft, has had its "bugs." You know it, we know it. Some of the problems we had foreseen. Some we couldn't have.

For example: There were indications that some 747 engines were overheating. As a result of these indications, our meticulous inspections and maintenance have, on occasion, caused delays to some of our passengers. If you were among those so inconvenienced, may I now express my apologies.

Now—as a result of all we have learned, we are engaged in a multimillion dollar "renewal" program with Boeing and Pratt & Whitney. When it is completed, every one of our original fleet will have undergone an exhaustive series of modifications, alterations and improvements. And most importantly, our people in the air and on the ground will be able to put into practice all they have learned about how to make your Pan Am 747 flight pleasanter and more comfortable in every way—and our schedules more reliable than ever before.

As I write this, these "renewed" 747s are just beginning to come off the line. By late spring, they will be joined by our brand-new ones—making up the world's largest fleet of completely up-to-the-minute 747s.

Chances are, if you travel anywhere in the world this summer, you'll be able to fly in one of these magnificent new planes. I know you'll be impressed.

We have come an extraordinary distance in a single, short year—a year of formidable challenges not just for Pan Am, but for the entire aviation world. Despite these challenges, the Pan Am 747, first of a new generation of wide-bodied jets, has emerged a distinct success.

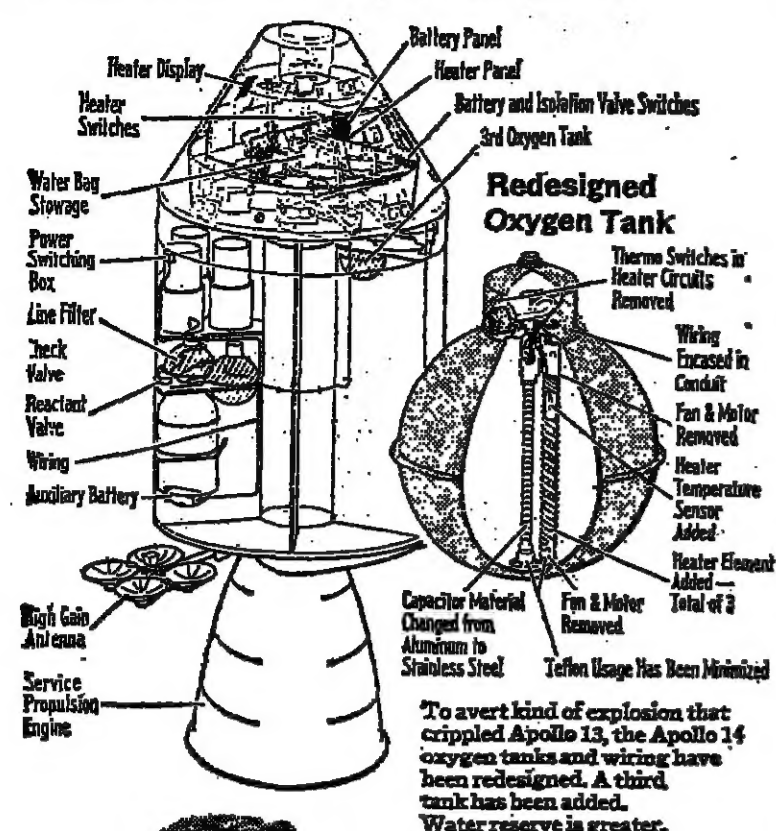
It is a fabulous airplane. It flies the way a plane ought to fly; and when it lands, it just floats onto the ground.

I encourage you most warmly to make it a point to fly in our Pan Am 747 the next time you travel, for business or pleasure. If you are not surprised and completely gratified, please let me know. Thank you.

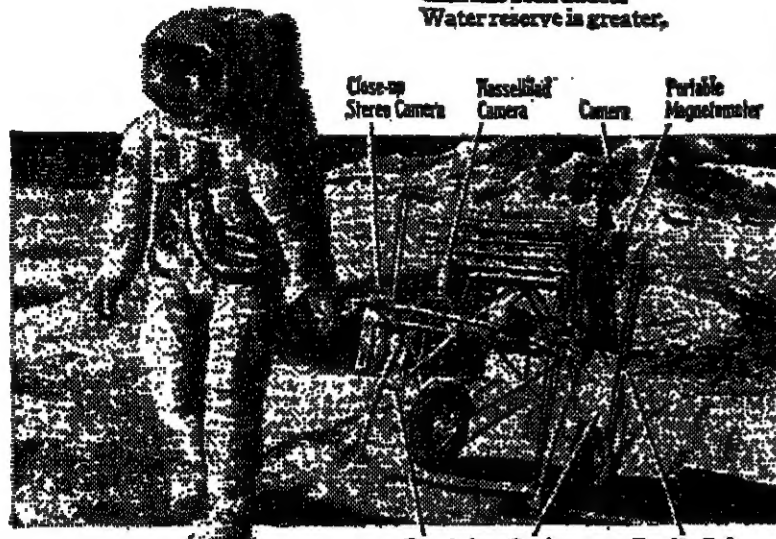
N. E. Halaby

BASIC CHANGES FOR APOLLO 14

Apollo 14 Command and Service Modules



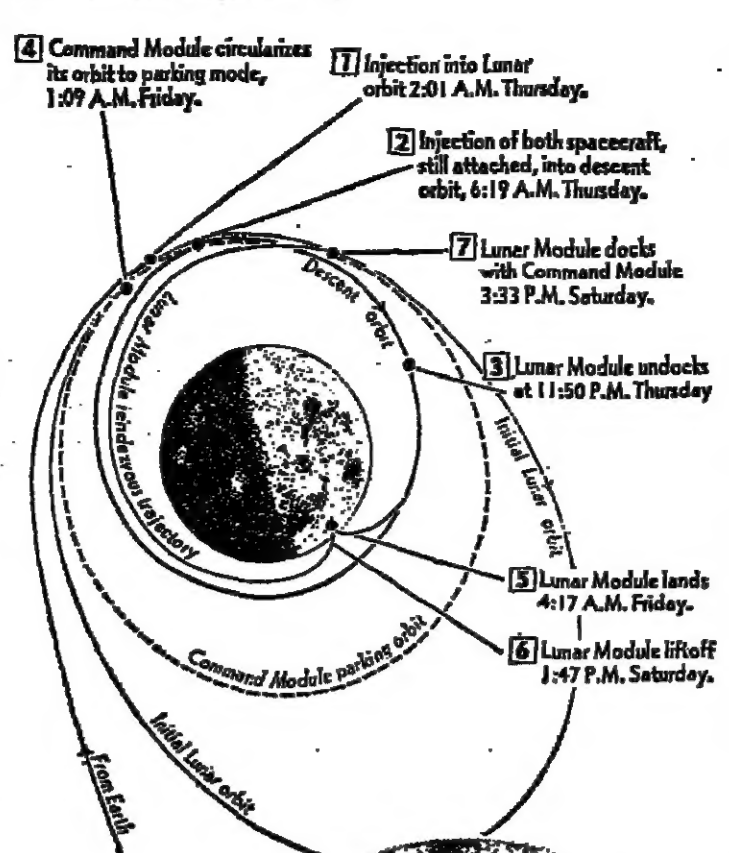
To avert kind of explosion that crippled Apollo 13, the Apollo 14 oxygen tanks and wiring have been redesigned. A third tank has been added. Water reserve is greater.



The MET and a 'Buddy System'

To help the astronauts carry equipment on the moon, they have a MET or Modularized Equipment Transporter. Through their emergency "buddy system" one man can support the other when his cooling system fails.

New Lunar Maneuvers



Revised lunar orbits, above, bring the Command Module near rugged Fra Mauro landing site, saving Lunar Module fuel. Two "walks" are planned (below).



U.S. Stand on Cambodia Likened to '65 Viet Setup

By Terence Smith

WASHINGTON, Jan. 31 (NYT).—Sen. Stuart Symington, D. Mo., after listening to Defense Secretary Melvin R. Laird's testimony on Cambodia, said last week:

"I can shut my eyes and look back five years. It's the same optimistic briefing I got in Saigon in 1965."

The scenario was painfully familiar. First, there were the press reports of an escalation in the American involvement in the fighting, the photograph of an American adviser running toward a helicopter and the film of the obviously American soldiers in civilian clothes at Phnom Penh's airport.

The Nixon administration's denials came next, followed by more press reports. Then the official acknowledgment that, yes indeed, the ground rules had been changed, followed by the inevitable congressional outcry, the hastily arranged hearings, the cabinet-level testimony and, finally, the promises that the administration has no intention of becoming more deeply involved in the Cambodian fighting.

Warning by Stennis

The sense of déjà vu was overpowering. There was John Stennis, the hawkish chairman of the Senate Armed Services Committee, warning, on emerging from a closed-door session with Secretary of State William P. Rogers, that "It is not a question of intent, it is simply a question of not doing in Cambodia what we did in Vietnam."

The end result of the week of debate was an anticlimax. After listening to Mr. Rogers' explanations for three and one-half hours, the dissidents on the Senate Foreign Relations Committee skeptically accepted the administration's contention that the expanded American air activity over Cambodia had not violated the language of the Cooper-Church Amendment, which bars the use of American ground combat troops or advisers in that country.

Hearings Dropped

At the same time, the committee dropped plans for public hearings specifically devoted to the recent developments in Cambodia.

The furor over the American activity in Cambodia had been triggered ten days earlier, when Secretary Laird conceded at a news conference what had been reported in the press for days: American helicopter gunships and jet fighters were providing close air support for South Vietnamese and Cambodian troops fighting to clear the highway between the Cambodian capital of Phnom Penh and the country's major seaport.

In addition, Mr. Laird acknowledged that American helicopters were ferrying the allied troops into the battle. He argued that such activity was implicit in the "Nixon Doctrine" and crucial to the success of the withdrawal of U.S. troops from South Vietnam.

In the process of explanation, the secretary disavowed the charge that American activity in Cambodia had been confined to the "interdiction" of enemy troops and supplies headed for South Vietnam. What was being provided, he said, was "air and sea power" in support of "friends and allies" of the United States.

The administration clearly won the debate that followed. The senators who protested the most were forced ultimately to concede that the administration had not violated the Cooper-Church provisions. They also took at face value Mr. Rogers' assurance that the administration has no intention of expanding the scope of American military activities in Cambodia.

Full Air Power

At a press conference Friday, Secretary Rogers made it clear that the administration intends to use the full range of American air power throughout Indochina to prevent the enemy from mounting for an attack on American forces in South Vietnam. He specifically held out the possibility of American air cover for a South Vietnamese expedition against the Communist base areas in southern Laos, but without saying that such an operation is planned.

"We don't foreclose any possibility," Mr. Rogers observed. The combination of the secretary's remarks and the announcement of saturation bombing raids against enemy supply lines in southern Laos fueled speculation here that an allied strike into Laos across the border from northeastern South Vietnam was imminent—or perhaps already under way. If American aircraft and helicopters are involved, as seems likely, the congressional debate this week will probably dwarf that of last week.

Few, if any, of the senators who have opposed the administration's policies seriously believe that there is any danger on the part of the White House, or of Secretary Laird, to repeat the Vietnam experience in Cambodia.

Deceiving Itself

What concerns the senators is their belief that the administration is deceiving itself by believing that it can achieve its goals in Cambodia cheaply. Those goals, according to the administration's senior officials, are to keep the Communists off balance in Cambodia so that the withdrawal program in South Vietnam can continue unimpeded.

The flaw in that strategy, in the opinion of many senators and independent observers, is the implicit suggestion that the war in Cambodia will prove to be less difficult than the one in Vietnam and that air power alone can achieve in Cambodia what it has failed to accomplish in Vietnam.

Many Options

Money and the Fight To Conquer Cancer

By Earl Ubell

NEW YORK (NYT).—In 1949, a spellbinding cancer researcher sat before a committee of Congress and said: Give us the money and in ten years we'll give you a penicillin for cancer. In the flush of success of the atom bomb, radar and the rediscovery and development of penicillin itself, all in wartime crash programs, the prediction and the promise ignited the committee's optimism. They gave the money.

In 1970, after \$2 billion had been spent searching for the elusive cure, another cancer researcher faced a congressional committee. He said, in effect: Give science the money and eventually there will be control, if not the conquest, of cancer. They called for spending at the rate of nearly \$1 billion a year.

President Nixon responded to that call in his State of the Union message. His words sang of the prowess of men, money and American know-how in solving any problem: "I will also ask for an appropriation of an extra \$100 million to launch an intensive campaign to find a cure for cancer, and I will ask later for whatever additional funds can effectively be used. The time has come in America when the same kind of concentrated effort that split the atom and took man to the moon should be turned toward conquering this dread disease. Let us make a total national commitment to achieve this goal."

Among the scientists in cancer research, feelings about the new largesse differ greatly. At one end of the spectrum there are those like Dr. Sidney Farber, director of the Children's Cancer Research Foundation, Boston, who has spent his life hunting a cancer cure and lobbying for cancer funds. Indeed, he was the scientist who set the new drive in motion.

Chemical Cures

Dr. Farber says he has seen great progress in the fight against the disease that takes more than 300,000 American lives each year. He cites chemical cures of certain cancers that had resisted treatment. To be sure, these cancers are extremely rare but success with them shows, Dr. Farber says, that chemical treatment can work. Likewise, he points to great strides made in connecting viruses with all sorts of cancer in animals, if not in human beings, raising hopes of finding a vaccine to prevent the disease. There also seems, he says, to be a convergence in our understanding of the ways in which the body fights cancer and possibly of some of the chemical causes of cancer.

A dramatic increase in funding, Dr. Farber and his cohorts feel, would increase the probability of breakthrough in any of these areas. He particularly wants more money spent on the treatment of cancer patients so that the results in the laboratory with animals can be translated into human terms.

Wide Study Sought They have the feeling that cancer will give way to science when the total level of knowledge in biology and chemistry plus the development of technology is sufficient. Nobody knows what those levels should be. In other words, solution to the cancer puzzle may not depend on how much is spent directly on the disease but on how much is spent across the board in all fields of science and technology.

And these scientists are also afraid that much of the new money may be spent on treatment-oriented research. Many feel that the combat of cancer will come through prevention, which in turn comes from an understanding of causes—an interruption of the chain of cause and effect. In the case of one significant clue to prevention—the relationship between cigarette smoking and lung cancer—they would like to see a massive effort either to make a safe cigarette or to get people to quit smoking.

Between the optimists and the pessimists stand other scientists of mixed views. They suggest that there cannot be the equivalent of a Manhattan Project for cancer, since the equivalent of splitting the atom has not been discovered in cancer. Yet they cannot help feeling that the new money will bring more men and women into the field. With more people working, there will be more development, more new ideas—so they want a good part of that \$100 million to go into the training of new cancer researchers.

Officials at the National Cancer Institute say that their earlier \$230 million, federally funded program satisfies the requirements of the pessimists, the optimists and those in between. Should that extra \$100 million come their way, they expect to be prepared to spend that, too. They have been thinking about such an eventuality for a number of years.

To Prevent Fire, Explosion

Spacecraft Puts a New Emphasis on Safety

By Richard Witkin

COA BEACH, Fla. (NYT).—Spacecraft stylists have the familiar exterior look the 1971 Apollo vehicle. But inside there are more changes—changes—conditions to safety dictated by near catastrophe on the 0-13 flight last April. The changes are aimed at preventing the kind of explosion that occurred on Apollo 13, so key conduits and the quantity of oxygen in the Apollo-14 tanks are made of steel instead of aluminum.

Apollo-13 Peril

The peril to the lives of the man Apollo-13 crew came when their spacecraft was coasting toward the moon, 55 hours and 4 minutes after launching. A short circuit in one command ship's two oxygen tanks had caused a fire explosion. This quickly lost oxygen in that tank, and a rapid leak in the command ship's electricity and re-heats drinking water. The crew was able to survive as craft splashed down in Pacific three days later by transferring oxygen and cal power from the lunar module, which, fortunately, was with the command ship when the explosion occurred. Had the explosion happened after the module had made the 35 on the moon, ferried to crewmen back to the 35 ship in orbit, and been red. Or it could have happened much earlier, when the 35's supplies would not have been sufficient to keep the 35 alive till splash-down.

One major change to guard against another short circuit has been to enclose all wiring inside the oxygen tanks in metal conduits. Some of the wiring had been insulated by Teflon, a Dupont product familiar to housewives because of its use in cooking ware.

Teflon is a combination of carbon, an inactive chemical, and fluorine, which is very active. The combination makes for an extremely strong chemical bond. It is this bond that makes Teflon so resistant to reactions with other materials, such as eggs in a frying pan. It also makes it resistant to high temperatures, its melting point being 621 degrees Fahrenheit.

This heat resistance was what recommended Teflon for insulation in the Apollo oxygen tanks. But in the presence of pure oxygen, even that proved not enough, and metallic conduits have been substituted.

Even a metal such as aluminum is considered not tough enough for the kind of combustion that occurred on Apollo-13, so key conduits and the quantity of oxygen in the Apollo-14 tanks are made of steel instead of aluminum.

Fans Removed

Two pieces of equipment have been removed from the tank. One is a set of fans formerly used to keep the oxygen well mixed. It is thought that the short circuit took place in the fan motor or its electrical leads. Fan-motor mixing is no longer considered necessary because spacecraft motion does the job. The engineers also have removed switches, like those in a household thermostat, that controlled the tank heaters used to maintain oxygen pressure. The job will be done now by the astronauts. They will monitor a new temperature sensor, and will have switches to allow selective use of the heater elements, which are much like coils in an electric toaster. The heaters are enclosed in stainless steel tubing.

alive in their command ship without any help from a lunar module "lifeboat."

3d Oxygen Tank

A third oxygen tank has been added to the command ship, isolated from the two other tanks so an explosion in one of them should not damage the new tank. An auxiliary battery has been put aboard the command ship with enough power to perform all necessary jobs. Five one-gallon containers have been put aboard the command ship, to be filled with drinking water from the main reservoir in case of emergency.

Highlights of the Flight Plan of Apollo-14

Following are highlights of the Apollo-14 flight plan. The timetable is subject to change at any time during the mission. Times are GMT.

SUNDAY, JAN. 31

2145—Liftoff from Cape Kennedy.
2115—Apollo enters 118-mile-high earth orbit.
2335—Saturn rocket refires and sets Apollo on course toward moon, an attempt made to recoup the time lost by the 40-minute launch delay.

MONDAY, FEB. 1

2354—Apollo command ship separates from third stage of Saturn rocket, turns around to pick up lunar module and pulls it away from Saturn.
2325—Live telecast showing separation and docking, lasts 25 minutes.
0015—Apollo command ship and lunar module separate from third stage of Saturn rocket, which is propelled toward crash landing on moon.
0735—Possible course correction, if needed.
1225—Crew begins 10-hour sleep period.

TUESDAY, FEB. 2

0250—Mid-course correction to put Apollo on course toward point near moon for injection into desired lunar orbit.
1125—Astronauts begin 10-hour rest period.

WEDNESDAY, FEB. 3

0941—Third mid-course correction, if needed.
1005—Live 45-minute telecast begins, showing Commander Mitchell crawling into lunar module at 5:28 a.m., followed five minutes later by Captain Shepard, to check it out.
1225—Captain Shepard and Commander Mitchell return to command ship.
1425—Crew begins nine-hour rest period.

THURSDAY, FEB. 4

0201—Last chance to adjust course to moon.
0645—Apollo-14 swings behind moon out of radio contact with earth.
0701—Firing of main engine places Apollo into lunar orbit ranging from 106 to 86 miles above surface.
0726—Apollo resumes radio contact with earth.
0726—Third stage of Saturn rocket crashes into lunar surface, producing shock wave to be recorded by seismometer left by Apollo-12.
1114—Firing of Apollo's main engine drops ship into lunar orbit ranging from 87 to 11 miles above surface.
1258—Astronauts photograph proposed Apollo-16 landing site near crater Descartes.
1552—Astronauts begin eight-and-a-half-hour rest period.

FRIDAY, FEB. 5

0450—Lunar module, manned by Captain Shepard and Commander Mitchell, separates from command ship, piloted by Major Roosa.

with drinking water from the main reservoir in case of emergency.

On Apollo-13, the crew ran out of drinking water a day before splashdown because the powered-down command ship was so cold the water froze in its exposed storage location.

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Eurobonds

Surge of New Flotations Sparks Questions on Longevity of Rally

By Condon Bakstansky

PARIS, Jan. 31.—The long rally on the Eurobond market became so impressive that four new flotations were announced today, including \$100 million last Friday alone, which must set some sort of record for this market.

The four came on top of \$77 million worth of dollar bonds still on offer.

Any way you look at it, 1971 has taken off with a boom. According to a Kreditbank Luxembourg tally, the January announced-issue total is running well over double the year-ago period's level of \$177 million worth.

But signs of anxiety are appearing at the feet of the rally. A quarter-point drop on one issue, common in the earlier stages when all interest rates were dropping fast, produced grumbling last week. Overall, there is concern that the desire to make up for last year's losses may have pushed some professionals and buy investors into a speculative phase.

"Look, this is a prosperous market, no doubt about that," said one source. "But healthy? What can be healthy about traders so eager to grab anything that they'll ask for bonds they can't even sell?"

The slight feeling of discomfort stems from two phenomena expected in a market which saw such grim days last year:

• Possible borrowers have been all but assailed by would-be managers since the turn of the year and the results have shown up in the massive surge of new issues.

• While some new money has

appeared and some disillusioned money has returned to the market, no one knows where in general, how much. Traders who have taken positions in new issues on the assumption of a correct rally (or a quick capital gain) may get a rude shock when trying to unload extensive holdings.

And the cost of financing any position via the Eurodollar market went up roughly 1/8-point last week. That by no means made it too expensive, but it did reverse a trend and served as a reminder of the mortality of advantageous spreads between long- and short-term rates.

Finally, if Mr. Nixon's just announced budget is as expansionary in practice as in presentation, there is a fair number of people placing bets on a new upward movement in interest rates to finance a surge in business spending on top of already historically high and growing municipal needs.

The Friday announcements came from such disparate points as South Africa, the United States, Canada and Australia and there is nothing shy about them.

The first really sizable convertible in months will be issued by South Africa's Road Selection Corp., an investment finance firm with heavy mining interests which is associated with the Anglo-American group. It plans a \$30 million issue with terms said to be a 6 1/2 percent coupon and perhaps a 10 percent conversion premium.

Just before that late-Friday announcement came the long-

Economic Indicators

WEEKLY COMPARISONS

| | Jan. 24 | Jan. 17 | Jan. 10 |
|-------------------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|
| Latest Week | Prior Week | Prior Week | |
| Commodity Index | 108.1 | 107.3 | 113.8 |
| *Currency in circ. | | \$26,000,000 | \$26,000,000 |
| *Total loans | \$62,500,000 | \$53,000,000 | \$50,848,000 |
| Steel prod. (tons) | 2,896,000 | 2,896,000 | 2,534,000 |
| Auto production | | 188,713 | 166,234 |
| Daily oil prod. (bbls.) | 10,633,000 | 10,300,000 | 9,650,000 |
| Freight car loadings | 496,000 | 500,485 | 488,289 |
| *Elec. Pwr., kw-hr. | 31,586,000 | 30,521,000 | 30,588,000 |
| Business failures | 216 | 227 | 185 |

Statistics for commercial-agricultural loans, carloadings, steel, oil, electric power and business failures are for the preceding week and latest available.

MONTHLY COMPARISONS

| | 12 Months | Prior Month | 1969 |
|-----------------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|
| Employed | 78,816,000 | 78,741,000 | 78,788,000 |
| Unemployed | 4,636,000 | 4,607,000 | 2,628,000 |
| Industrial production | 123.9 | 121.4 | 117.9 |
| *Personal income | \$817,600,000 | \$812,400,000 | \$789,700,000 |
| *Money supply | \$214,600,000 | \$213,500,000 | \$199,600,000 |
| Construct. contracts | 285 | 202 | 189 |

*000 omitted figures subject to revision by source.

Commodity index, based on 1957-59=100, and the consumer's price index, based on 1957-59=100, are compiled by the Bureau of Labor Statistics. Industrial production is Federal Reserve Board's adjusted index of 1957-59=100. Imports and exports as well as employment are compiled by the Bureau of Census of the Department of Commerce. Money supply is total currency outside banks and demand deposits adjusted as reported by Federal Reserve Board. Business failures compiled by Dun & Bradstreet, Inc. Construction contracts are compiled by the F. W. Dodge Division, McGraw-Hill Information Systems Company.

rumored U.S. oil firm—it turns out to be Continental Oil this time, which is asking for \$30 million for 15 years with a coupon of 8 percent anticipated.

That rate has not been seen in over a year on a long-term dollar issue.

The oil giants tend to do (Continued on Page 11, Col. 6)

Prices on N.Y. Stock Exchange Move Higher As Record 100.9 Million Shares Are Traded

By Thomas E. Mulvaney

NEW YORK, Jan. 31 (NYT).

—The economic and financial scenario for 1971 seems to be unfolding without any great surprises after one month of the new year. Though high unemployment and inflation remain as serious problems, the economy is gaining momentum rapidly and the bear market in stocks and bonds has definitely passed.

The major question at the moment is the degree of strength that will develop in the economy during coming months. Most analysts are holding to the view that the recovery will be moderate, but some—particularly those in the government sector—feel the power of the incipient upturn is being underestimated.

January confirmed the decisive turnaround in business activity that started in December following the end of the ten-week General Motors strike. Automotive production and sales have jumped; steel output is up strongly; housing construction is active; consumer spending has definitely perked up, and various other elements of the nation's productive system are also on an upgrade.

New orders for durable goods were up 3.7 percent in December and the government's leading economic indicators climbed strongly—1.6 percent in the same month. The economy is well on the way to the \$25 billion gain in the gross national product that some analysts have predicted for the first quarter of 1971.

All of the week's news was not favorable, however. The

food of fourth-quarter corporate earnings reports disclosed some sharp declines, while the wholesale price index for January showed its biggest rise since September, although virtually all of the increase came in the volatile food component. And the consumer price index in December also had a big rise—0.5 percent.

The stock market, which had risen steadily since mid-November in a spectacular short-term advance, finally ran into some

profit-taking that limited its gains for the week. But trading continued heavy and another weekly volume record was set on the New York Stock Exchange when some 100 million shares changed hands.

The market has thus gotten off to a flying start in January, with the Dow-Jones industrial stock average showing a gain of about 20 points for the month and trading volume running some 100 million shares ahead of last January's business, when

the Dow index fell over 50 points.

Behind the market's recent strong behavior has been the conviction that the economy is on a definite upswing, that interest rates and credit will continue to ease, and that the administration is determined to pump up the economy strongly to reduce unemployment.

The latter was quite clearly spelled out in President Nixon's budget issued at the close of the week. He laid out a highly expansionary \$100 billion for spending and economic activity—perhaps excessively so. It sets forth, unmistakably, the administration's policy adopted last July, that is, the idea that spending may increase to the level of revenues that the tax system would produce at 4 percent joblessness without runaway inflation.

Under the concept, the President has charted outlays of a record \$229.2 billion, which is calculated to be \$100 million less than the revenues that would be generated under full employment. The total expenditures are slated to rise by \$16.4 billion from fiscal 1971.

At the same time, it was estimated that budget receipts would rise by \$21.6 billion, erasing a deficit of \$11.6 billion for the coming fiscal year following a deficit of \$18.6 billion for the current year.

Like the stock market, the bond market experienced an indecisive week. The pronounced decline in interest rates that got under way at the beginning of November finally came to a halt as investors stepped back to the (Continued on Page 11, Col. 7)

Amex and Over-Counter

By Alexander R. Hammer

NEW YORK, Jan. 31 (NYT)—Prices on the American Stock Exchange and on the Over-the-Counter market continued to advance last week in fairly heavy trading.

It was the sixth consecutive week that gainers outnumbered losers, but the size of the advance was not as large as in the previous week when both markets turned in their largest gains in months.

The better tone of the market was reflected in the advance made by the exchange's price index, which finished on Friday at 24.32, up 0.39 for the week.

Turnover on the Amex rose to 28,880,010 shares from 23,558,847 shares the week before.

In the Over-the-Counter market, the National Quotation Bureau's index of 25 industrial issues rose 2.55 points to end the week at 388.92.

Among the stronger counter issues last week, Laclede Steel soared 9 1/2; Alpac Computer rose 5 3/4; Donkenny, Inc. gained 4 3/4; Tampack climbed 7; Brink's added 4; L.S. Ayres and Burnup & Sims each were up 3; Gaynor & Stafford advanced 2 3/4 and After-Six Formal moved ahead 2 points.

Resisting the upward trend, Tecumseh Products dropped 10 on profit-taking; Cooper lost 6; Board & Son and Bassett Furniture each eased 2 and Barnes-Blind was down 1 1/4.

Continued institutional buying buoyed the life insurance group. Safeco advanced 5; St. Paul Companies gained a point; Connecticut General rose 3 1/4 and Monarch Capital added 1 1/2.

Most of the bank stocks eased on profit-taking on moderate trading. Citizens & Southern lost 3; the Bank of America was down 2 and the First National Bank of Dallas slipped 1 1/2 point.

Over-Counter Market

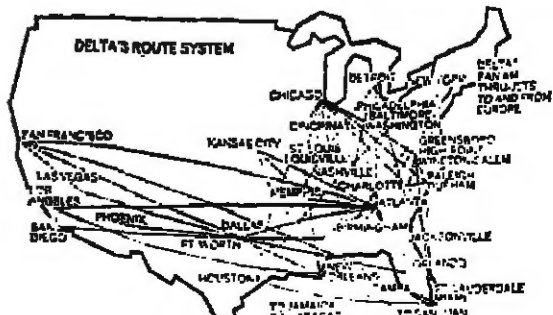
| High | Low | Last | Chg | High | Low | Last | Chg | High | Low | Last | Chg | High | Low | Last | Chg |
|--------------|--------|--------|-------|--------------|--------|--------|-------|--------------|--------|--------|-------|--------------|--------|--------|-------|
| Amex | 24.32 | 24.32 | +0.39 | Amex | 24.32 | 24.32 | +0.39 | Amex | 24.32 | 24.32 | +0.39 | Amex | 24.32 | 24.32 | +0.39 |
| Over-Counter | 388.92 | 388.92 | +2.55 | Over-Counter | 388.92 | 388.92 | +2.55 | Over-Counter | 388.92 | 388.92 | +2.55 | Over-Counter | 388.92 | 388.92 | +2.55 |
| Amex | 24.32 | 24.32 | +0.39 | Amex | 24.32 | 24.32 | +0.39 | Amex | 24.32 | 24.32 | +0.39 | Amex | 24.32 | 24.32 | +0.39 |
| Over-Counter | 388.92 | 388.92 | +2.55 | Over-Counter | 388.92 | 388.92 | +2.55 | Over-Counter | 388.92 | 388.92 | +2.55 | Over-Counter | 388.92 | 388.92 | +2.55 |

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| Month | Sales to | High | Low | Last | Chg. |
|-------|----------|--------|--------|--------|------|
| March | \$1,000 | 12 1/2 | 11 1/2 | 12 1/2 | +1 |

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urobond Market

in 15-year debentures and hedging its bets on where rates are going by simply saying it will fix terms to offer a yield to maturity of "close to 8 1/2 percent."

All the above came on top of early-week announcements from Continental Telephone, with a \$20 million, 15-year issue at an anticipated 8 1/4 percent and Britain's Slough Estates' \$12 million, 15-year, 8 3/4 percent indicated offering.

The night before the Friday rush, the U.K. Berchem Group cut the indicated coupon on its \$45 million, 15-year issue to 8 1/4 percent from the originally indicated 8 1/2 percent.

Hydro 8 1/4s, Ferrvrie 8 3/4s and J. Lyons 8 3/4s among them—have come down from points-plus premiums in the past week to trade around par.

Sweden's Granges-Oxelöund's \$15 million, 15-year, 8 1/2 percent issue was priced last week at par, as was Dai Nippon Printing's \$15 million, 15-year, 6 3/4 percent convertible. The Dai Nippon conversion premium, indicated at about 10 percent, amounted to 9.79 percent on the pricing date, but has moved to 11.6 percent as the bonds went to an immediate premium on the secondary market.

On the non-dollar market, the City of Kobe 100 million DM,

Record Week on N. Y. Market

mills concerning coming flatotations had been, and still are, going strong.

The other thing is that the most recent issues—Ontario DM issue. And the Electricity Supply Commission of South Africa has confirmed it is looking at a DM fund raising in the near future.

Record Week on N.Y. Market

(Continued from Page 9)

If the headlong rush toward lower yields had gone too far for the moment.

With interest rates so much lower now than they were last autumn, investors began to balk. Bonds yielding 6.80 percent last Tuesday sold slowly, and several high-grade tax-exempt bond issues also proved unattractive to investors because of their lower yields.

Institutional activity dominated the trading as the stock market registered its busiest week in history, with prices continuing higher.

Volume on the New York Stock Exchange totaled 100.6 million shares, or more than 8 million above the previous weekly record turnover, in the week ended Dec. 5, 1970.

It was a generally higher week, with 1,071 issues advancing and 617 declining, as all the leading market averages posted moderate gains, despite mid-week profit-taking.

The Dow-Jones Industrial average rose 7.19 points to 885.50; the Standard & Poor's 500-stock index gained 1 point to 89.38, and the Stock Exchange composite was up 0.53 to 52.64.

TRADE FAIR



om February 1st.
x of commercial
ish, French, Ger-
Spanish.

Here are some of the figures for the last annual exhibition cycle, May 1969 to April 1970: 43 specialized trade shows as well as the general trade fair □ 26,988 exhibitors □ 1.64 million sq. yds. of display sites and premises □ 90 countries sending exhibitors □ 75 countries officially participating □ over 4 million visitors from 138 countries of all continents.

The Advance Catalogue, listing 80% of all exhibits shown at the big April trade fair, is available

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circumstances to be construed as an offering of these securities for sale or as a solicitation to buy any of these securities, but appears solely for purposes of information.

January 15, 1971

Interest Rate 6½%

Salomon Brothers

Continental Bank
Continental Illinois National Bank

Manufacturers Hanover Trust Company

The Northern Trust Company

Drexel Harriman Ripley
Incorporated

Goldman, Sachs & Co.

Lehman Brothers
Incorporated

Smith, Barney & Co.

Paribas Corporation

411

1

... ..

720493



WHAT'S SO FOZZIBLE ABOUT THAT?

YOU KEPT JUMPING INTO MY LAP AND CALLING ME "DA-DA."

2-1

By Alan Truscott

[illegible]

Unscramble these four Jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.

[illegible]

(Answers tomorrow)

Jumbles: ATONE FLOOR TERROR BOTANY

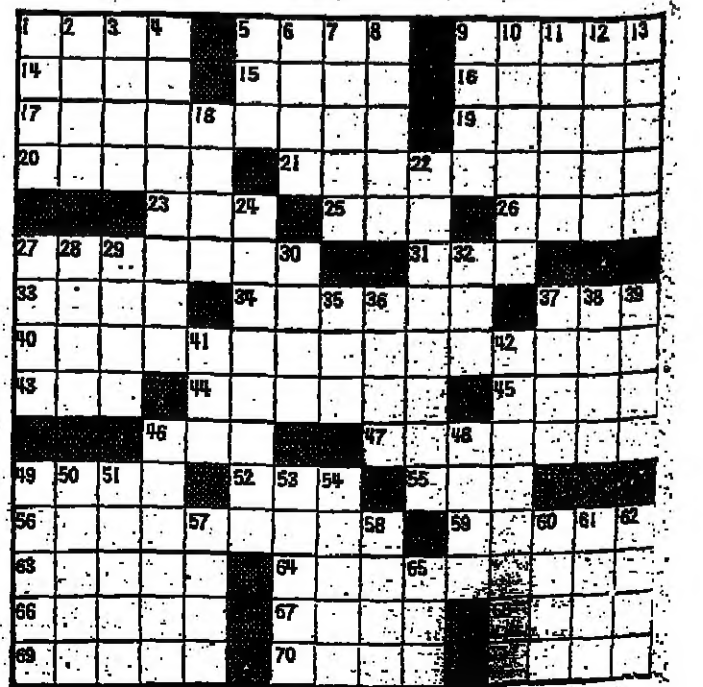
Saturday's | **Answers: This will make you sick unless you swallow it—FLATTERY**

By Arthur Schnitzler. Translated by Catherine Hutter.
Holt, Rinehart & Winston, 304 pp. \$3.95.
Reviewed by Richard Freedman

The *slane Mädel* was tar-shed but without sin, innocent without virginity, passably honest yet just a little bit dishonest. She was sent to the *allgemeine Gymnasium* or the University of Vienna Medical School, provided young Schmitz with his education. The only competition offered, *Venezianer* was *Venezianer* pasty; at one

By Will Weng

| <u>ACROSS</u> | | | | | |
|---------------|-------------------------|----|----------------------|----|-------------------------------|
| 1 | Bugle call | 58 | Mariner's aid | 18 | Indians of West |
| 5 | Personification of man | 59 | "Oh, how —" | 22 | Doting |
| 9 | Fastener | 63 | Choleric | 24 | Bernstein and |
| 14 | Barisan friend | 64 | Roman province | 27 | Unwieldy craft |
| 15 | Leopards' spot | 65 | in Gaul | 28 | Maine symbol |
| 16 | Relative of largo | 66 | Religious plate | 29 | Noun ending |
| 17 | William, for one | 67 | Abner's friend | 30 | Kind of admiral |
| 19 | Moldings | 68 | Sgt., etc. | 32 | Caddoan Indian |
| 20 | Cabbage dish, for short | 69 | India vehicles | 33 | Rubber tree |
| 21 | LBJ and others | 70 | Barks | 36 | Cousin of vent |
| 22 | Assive fellow | 71 | Unit of force | 37 | Kind of skirt |
| 25 | Bulgarian coin | | <u>DOWN</u> | 38 | Biblical meaning |
| 26 | Gaelic | 1 | Sailing maneuver | 39 | Not more than |
| 27 | "Faerie Queens" poet | 2 | Cupid | 41 | Waterfront group; Abbe. |
| 31 | Sooner than | 3 | Fine cloth | 43 | — go |
| 33 | Military abbr. | 4 | Gin-player's | 46 | Made a memo |
| 34 | Chief d'— | 5 | — playing | 48 | Stop |
| 37 | Acclamatory name | 6 | — holding | 49 | Tiny bits |
| 40 | Infrequently | 7 | "Peer Gyn" | 50 | Of a time interval |
| 43 | Lilliputian | 8 | character | 51 | Harangue |
| 44 | City on Rio Grande | 9 | Frst house section | 53 | Land of Apeninnes |
| 45 | Unusual person | 10 | — and his money | 54 | Chilean shrub for wine-making |
| 46 | — syden, for one | 11 | River of W. W. I. | 57 | Excitable one |
| 47 | Search into | 12 | Kind of slipper | 58 | Fragrant governing group |
| 48 | Chicken-out word | 13 | Symbol of cruelty | 60 | Noun suffix |
| 52 | Indistinct | 14 | Close, to poets | 61 | Action suffix |
| 55 | Noblemen in France | 15 | Arrests | 62 | Lighten |
| | | 16 | Hoss-thief's chasers | 65 | Philatelic's concern; Abbe. |



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